

# HIGHLY POST.

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Proprietor.

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Deserve Success and you shall Command it.

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WHOLE NO. 384.

## The London Detectives.

From N. Y. World.

A London cablegram says that the trial of the detectives charged with conspiring with a pair of confederates to swindle the public was concluded in the Central Criminal Court, London, yesterday. The jury found a verdict of not guilty against the senior Chief Inspector, Clarke, the most prominent of the four detective inspectors, and next in rank to the Superintendent at Scotland Yard, and found the other prisoners, Detectives John McKeljohn, Nathaniel Druscovich and William Palmer, and a solicitor named Edward Froggatt, guilty, recommending Druscovich and Palmer to mercy. All four of the convicted men, however, were sentenced to two years' imprisonment.

Thus ends, after a trial which began four weeks ago and which seems to have excited the London populace to the verge of riotous outbreak, a case of police delinquency which is altogether more extraordinary than any American courts have seen, although it is not so long ago that the Bank of England's affair with some of our detectives was a pleasant morsel of scandal under the tongues of our English cousins. Chief Inspector Clarke, who, if the Attorney-General's opening in the case is to be considered, escapes by the skin of his teeth, was the crack man of the London detective force. To him was intrusted the care of the Prince of Wales on all public occasions. He "worked up" the Tichborne case, and during the latter part of his twenty-seven years' service he has been the especial prize of Scotland Yard. McKeljohn, a grim, raw-boned Scotchman, also a chief inspector, was for a long time employed on the line of the Midland Railway and otherwise, especially at race courses, where he was the terror of "welshers" and pickpockets. Druscovich, a Bulgarian by birth, had been introduced to English employment as an attaché of the Embassy at Constantinople. He was shrewd and active, spoke several foreign languages, and was particularly useful on the London force when a foreign sovereign's safety was to be looked after. Palmer was an esteemed officer, of less note. Froggatt was a criminal lawyer.

The swindle in which these men engaged may be briefly narrated. William Kerr and Harry Benson, versatile fellows, the first of whom confesses that he has been a "racing sharp" about all his life, and who, when his story first came out, was ungraciously and unnecessarily supposed on general principles to be an American, while the second has served a twelve months' sentence for swindling, came together in 1874 in London and formed "The Systematic Investment Society." To this gullible people were solicited to send their money to be "put on" at the great races of the season upon the pretense that how to put it on could not be decided till the day of the race and must therefore be left to the investors. Absolutely no security for the money was offered, but there was instead a rosy assurance that this agency never lost a bet. Kerr had been in the same business in Edinburgh the year before, and at that time had made Inspector McKeljohn's acquaintance, and paid him money for protection or assistance, and it appears that extremely confidential relations were established between the now convicted officers and the new firm. Lost Englishmen should not look sharply enough at the very bare hint that it was determined to try France. The society bought a directory, and sent letters to various French noblemen asking them to receive checks for large amounts, and requesting them in the name of a supposititious "Montgomery," who had been so enormously successful in his bets that he could get no odds from the bookmakers, to "lay them on" for Montgomery with "the worn bookmaker, Ellerton" (all names included), who of course was Montgomery, who was Benson. The chief of the French nobility had been prepared for this appeal by the delicious circulation of a pretended sporting paper, which the precious had printed describing the wonderful successes of "Montgomery," a marked feature of the racing life of the season.

One of these ingenious applications was directed to M. de Goncourt, Chateau de Goncourt. He had a but his widow, the Countess de Goncourt, a lady of large means, allured more by the Montgomery phenomenon probably than by the large commission offered her, agreed to become an agent for "Montgomery." "Montgomery" drew £10,000, and sent it to "Ellerton." Then news that Montgomery had failed, came another check to be used. M. de Goncourt's friends had sometimes heard, telling her she had a great capacity, determined to do it. She asked for a list of the names of the nobles who had given her a cheque for £280,000 yearly is secured, this amount to form the basis of a proposed Turkish Loan of £3,000,000.

The Duc d'Aumale, son of the late King Louis Philippe, was arranging at last accounts for the removal from France of his valuable and extensive picture gallery, in view of the possibility of the Bonapartists party in the coming election. The Orleans family in that event would expect an order to leave France.

of course conducted, the swindlers got wind of them and fled. This aroused Mr. Abraham's suspicions and ultimately led to the proof positive that the hitherto unsuspected detectives, whose conviction is recorded above, were hand and glove with Kerr and Benson. This is a long story, however. Kerr and Benson were finally arrested. After they had, with the help of the very men who were employed to catch them, succeeded in disposing of some portion of the Bank of England notes, in which M. de Goncourt's check had been cashed, Benson was caught in Rotterdam, where he offered one of the notes. Even then his friends did not desert him, for the news came from Scotland Yard through the detective to the solicitor Froggatt, who wrote out a telegram, signed "Carter, Scotland Yard," directing the Rotterdam police to release Benson. This was copied and a transmitter, but the deliberate Dutchman concluded to wait a while.

It turned out that Druscovich, with a warrant in his pocket for Kerr, gave him warning to escape. Druscovich also was sent over to Rotterdam to bring Benson back, but another detective was sent along, and that job had to be done honestly. Kerr and Benson were convicted and sentenced to four terms of imprisonment early in the year. It was some months before the Attorney-General had his case against the detectives and the solicitor so fully made out that their arrest was determined on. Naturally there was a sensation; then Druscovich tried to hang himself in the House of Detention. Clarke, who has been acquitted, was another surprise was reserved for the courtroom. In their convict garb Kerr and Benson were brought in as witnesses. Kerr, in the coolest possible fashion, produced every letter that McKeljohn had written him from the beginning of their unholy alliance, and in these there was no proof lacking of the entire fellowship of the two in swindling. "Dear Bill" was McKeljohn's invariable address to his friend, and the letters are a series of "Tips" to put the other rogue on his guard or furnish him with suggestions. For one service Kerr testified he paid McKeljohn £300. He offered £300, but the officer stood out for a larger amount, and of course it didn't do to disappoint him. It was on Kerr's evidence that Clarke was brought into the dock, at the sight of which McKeljohn, who is described as an utterly hard and unsympathetic man, burst into tears and covered his face, while his fellow-prisoners turned away, unable to look on the degradation of their chief.

The preliminary examination at which most of these facts came out was especially enlivened by the evidence of Benson, who is an accomplished scamp, half French. He has been several times in his time, was once an editor of a Paris paper, and established two in the Isle of Wight, whose people, it is said, cannot to this day determine whether he is a great man or only a swindler. He gave his cross-examiners much trouble, and afforded the audience much delight by his denials and witty retorts and replies, seeming to have lost little of his good spirit at the beginning of a long term of imprisonment.

It should be noted that the convicted detectives were proved to have allies in cities other than London, and especially in the case of McKeljohn, to have been partners with rogues for years. So that altogether London has some excuse for its disrepute about its well esteemed Scotland Yard.

The Putes and Shoshones in the neighborhood of Austin, Nev., have inaugurated a grand rabbit drive in Reese river valley, which will last five days. The valley is teeming with rabbits, and the method pursued by the Indians in killing them insures the slaughter of thousands of the animals. They select a piece of ground which they know to be the resort of rabbits, and form a circle. Inside of this circle the women and children are placed, and the circle is gradually contracted, the squaws and puses meanwhile beating the bush with sticks to start the rabbits. The bewildered little animals rush hither and thither, and, finding no escape from the circle, are gradually concentrated in smaller and smaller space. When the supreme moment arrives, the Indians discharge their guns and arrows on the confused and affrighted rabbits, slaying large numbers of them at each volley, and the women and children kill many with their sticks.

Tux credulity of the British capitalist is clearly, in the eyes of the Turk, unfathomable. The Porte has entirely suspended the payment of dividends, and Egypt is in almost as bad a plight, yet three weeks ago the Alexandria branch of the Ottoman Bank sent to London a number of documents signed by the Khedive, with the authorization of the Sultan, whereby the regular payment of £280,000 yearly is secured, this amount to form the basis of a proposed Turkish Loan of £3,000,000.

The Duc d'Aumale, son of the late King Louis Philippe, was arranging at last accounts for the removal from France of his valuable and extensive picture gallery, in view of the possibility of the Bonapartists party in the coming election. The Orleans family in that event would expect an order to leave France.

## The War.

HOW KARS WAS STORMED AND CAPTURED.

Despatch to the New York Herald.  
London, Nov. 29, 1877.—A special despatch from Yeran Kelah, Armenia, gives full details of the capture of Kars. The fortress was captured by about fifteen thousand Russians, who climbed the steep rocks, ramparts and walls, and followed an equal number of desperately fighting Turks in a headlong flight over their ditches and parapets, compelling them to die or surrender. The escalade had been originally fixed for the 18th, but was postponed owing to bad weather.

ON THE SOUTH AND WEST.  
The principal attack was made on the southern front. Gen. Lazareff commanded the right wing, consisting of the fortieth division, and assaulted Fort Hafz Pacha, which crowns the southern extremity of the spur of hills, extending into the plain 1,890 paces from the Karadagh.

A WHIRLWIND FROM THE PLAIN.  
Gen. Count Grabbe's troops, reinforced by a regiment of Moscow grenadiers and a regiment of the Thirty-ninth division, were ordered to simultaneously attack the centre of the line of fortifications, extending from Fort Hafz Pacha and enclosing the entrenched camp, Fort Grahl, at the western corner of the works on the plain, and Fort Siwar, situated in the reentering angle of the exterior line. Fort Chant is about 3,103 paces from Fort Hafz, the entire line being protected by a ditch and strong earthworks.

DEATH AND VICTORY.  
The attack began in the centre at 8 o'clock on Saturday evening, when Count Grabbe in person led his brigade against the Chant redoubt, and fell dead at the first onset, pierced by a bullet. Assault after assault was repulsed, but was always renewed, and a lodgment was effected before midnight.

THE BATTLE'S MADNESS.  
Captain Kwadnicki, of the Thirty-ninth regiment, was the first to enter the Chant redoubt at 11 o'clock at night. His sword was cut clean out of his hand and his clothes were pierced. The Chant redoubt surrendered before daylight.

IN THE CITADEL.  
The troops then moved on for the three towers, along the line of the old wall of Kars, known as Fort Yusuff Pacha, Chibcheck and Chatlar. The capture of the towers and the citadel was only the work of a few minutes.

OPEN TO THE SOUTH.  
Almost simultaneously with the capture of the Chant redoubt forts Surur and Hafz Pacha were carried by assault, and all the Turkish defences on the south and southwest melted away.

ON THE NORTH.  
The Ardahan brigade and another regiment of Moscow grenadiers under General Roop and Komaroff, forming the left wing, assaulted Fort Ingilz, as the Turks denominate the line of works (named after the English officers who defended it in 1855) beginning with Fort Lake on the west, and including Forts Churchill, Thompson and Williams Pacha. These works cross the entire northern front of the position in a northeasterly direction, and only end at the steep cliffs of the River Kars Tchak, which is opposite Fort Arab.

THE KARADAGH AT LAST.  
By daylight on Sunday morning General Lazareff's troops had made progress as far as the capture of Fort Karadagh. The other forts, especially the Arab-Tchak on the East and the forts on the Tahmasp Hills on the west, maintained a stubborn resistance until 8 o'clock, when all the garrisons which could escape fled to Erzerum.

ALL TAKEN PRISONERS.  
But these were subsequently overtaken by the dragons and Cossacks and brought back as prisoners. The city and fortress of Kars, with three hundred cannon, stores, ammunition, money, &c., were in possession of the Russian forces.

MERCY TO THE FALLEN.  
The victorious soldiers made only trifling booty, and spared all peaceful citizens, women and children.

LOSSES ON BOTH SIDES.  
The Turks lost 5,000 killed and wounded, 10,000 prisoners and many flags. The Russian loss is about 2,700.

HAPPY MELIKOFF.  
General Loris Melikoff directed the battle during the day and entered the city at 11 o'clock, Sunday morning.

AN ARKANSAS MAN WHO HAD AN invalid wife concluded to get rid of her. He loaded both barrels of a shot gun and attempted to shoot her in bed, but the caps only snapped. Then he reversed the weapon and attempted to dash out the sufferer's brains. The stock struck the bedpost, the loads were discharged, and the two charges of shot entered his lungs. There were few mourners.

Tux total nominal capital invested in all the railways of Great Britain is nearly \$3,200,000,000. This is at the rate of \$200,000 per mile of railway opened. More than \$100,000,000 of capital pay no dividend; \$270,000,000, less than five per cent, and only \$25,000,000 more than ten per cent.

NEVADA has a new law, authorizing the public whipping of white beaters. A whipping post has been ceremoniously placed in front of the court house in Austin.

## Stamping Notes.

From the Monetary Times.

The subject of stamping bills and notes is one about which business men are very careful. It is not very long since one of our Canadian banks made a considerable loss through an irregularity in stamping some customers' paper whereby an endorser was held to be released. In that case the note, endorsed, but not filled in, was handed by the customer to the bank's agent, who sometimes afterwards filled it in for the amount of the customer's indebtedness and affixed double stamps, which were then cancelled with the date at which the note was thus completed. The note, however, bore the date it had first been deposited in the bank. It will probably surprise those who have been in the habit of thinking that double stamping cures all defects, to learn that it was held by the Court of Common Pleas that the bank could not recover against the endorser. The ground on which it was sought to uphold the stamping was that the stamps were affixed by the bank's agent for the maker; but it was decided that it was not regular in that view, as the date on the stamps was different from that of the note. Next it was contended that stamping the note had been done in the habit of thinking that double stamping cures all defects, to learn that it was held by the Court of Common Pleas that the bank could not recover against the endorser. The ground on which it was sought to uphold the stamping was that the stamps were affixed by the bank's agent for the maker; but it was decided that it was not regular in that view, as the date on the stamps was different from that of the note. Next it was contended that stamping the note had been done in the habit of thinking that double stamping cures all defects, to learn that it was held by the Court of Common Pleas that the bank could not recover against the endorser. 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## Chignecto Post.

Sackville, N. B., November 29, 1877.

## The Fishery Award.

The award marks a new mile post on the highway of Canadian progress. We have left behind the days of Colonial dependency and subservience, of British rule and misrule, and have arrived at a point where we are semi-independent in our dealings with other powers, and national in our feelings and aspirations. The days of Colonial office stupidity—when blunder after blunder alienated the affections of the American people and stirred up the Revolution, the hundredth anniversary of which was celebrated last year, and lost to the Crown forever that great country; the carelessness that led to the sacrifice of the interests of the United Empire Loyalists and that bred the Canadian Rebellion; the criminal ignorance that dictated the dealing away of Acroostook county to the Americans by Minister Oswald and the surrender of many other Colonial rights to the United States—the days when such things were possible have now passed and we have become semi-national and independent and practically masters of our own destinies. The natural increase of this country in population, in material progress, in wealth, in the efficiency of her schools and education, and in the knowledge and exercise of the art of self-government, have all united to further these grand results, but to no one cause are the people more indebted for an award which marks a reversal of all the traditions of British misrule in this country, than to the binding together of the different Provinces, peoples and interests of British America into a solid unit by the Act of Confederation, which is the true seed of our political growth.

The Award—\$5,000—for the use of our fisheries for twelve years—is but a moderate compensation, but it is important in view of future negotiations with the United States, as it gives a hard-pan value to a right that was unfranked, indefinite and disputed. As the Commission took no cognizance of the value to United States fishermen of landing and transshipping fish and also of obtaining bait, the award is exclusive of any compensation for those privileges.

At the end of the twelve years our claim to territorial jurisdiction over the great bays and gulfs and over the waters three miles from the headland lines will be resumed.

The Treaty of Washington, by the provisions of which the Commission was appointed to strike a balance as to the value of the respective fisheries, has not, after all the abuse lavished on it and on Sir John A. Macdonald for assenting to it, turned out so detrimental to Canadian interests, although it was entered into confessedly in the interests of Great Britain, when she was anxious to conciliate the angry feeling against her in the Northern States. By that Treaty we have obtained:

1st. The free market for fish and fish oil in the United States.

2nd. The right to transport goods by railway in bond.

3rd. The right to carry goods in vessels from port to port on the St. Lawrence and the Great Lakes, with in United States Territory.

4th. An award of five and a half millions of dollars for the use of the fisheries of the Dominion.

The award was signed by the Empire, Delfosse, and Sir A. T. Galt. Mr. E. H. Kellogg, American Commissioner, made the following written statement:

The United States Commission is of opinion that the advantages accruing to Great Britain under the Treaty of Washington are greater than the advantages conferred upon the United States by the said Treaty, and therefore cannot concur in the conclusions announced by his colleagues, and the American Commissioner deems it his duty to state further that it is questionable whether it is competent for the Board to make an award under the treaty except with the unanimous consent of its members.

No doubt the American Government will follow the example of the British Government at the Geneva arbitration (which presented a majority award) and pay up without any exhibition of "National Shysterism," which has so disgraced the past.

The papers all speak in terms of commendation of the closing speech delivered by S. B. Thompson, Esq., as being an able and eloquent effort. As the proceedings were conducted with closed doors, it is impossible to state what part the Minister of Marine, Hon. A. J. Smith has played in working up the Canadian case, but he has certainly given it his almost constant attention for the past six months, and we are quite prepared to confess that he has exhibited an ability and energy in this matter, never before displayed, by him since he entered the present administration, and which his friends never suspected he was capable of. If he proved himself one quarter as efficient in attending to the fair and reasonable wants of the people of New Brunswick, there might not have been the cry to-day in Westmorland for Opposition. As a supporter of Sir John at the time the Treaty of Washington was made, he could hardly help to carry on a work which he endorsed at its initiation. In justice to Mr. Smith we copy from the Halifax Herald:

We are not disposed to refuse to Hon. A. J. Smith the justice of saying that his attention to the case, his labor in aiding its conduct, and his anxiety to bring about a favorable result for Canada, do him a credit which has hitherto been refused.

He has the good fortune to be in a better position on this question than any of his colleagues, having no foolish speeches to regret, and having no ill will to the Treaty, and having no ill will to the Treaty.

Gov. CAUCHON arrived at Winalpi. He was met at the border and presented with an address; there was no demonstration or opposition.

## The Sussex correspondent of the News says:

The Rev. Thomas Todd, Baptist Minister, of Moncton, than whom few men enjoy a greater reputation for usefulness in the denomination to which he belongs, held service in the morning and evening in the Baptist Church of this place, of which church he was one time pastor. In the evening he preached, to a very full house, a most powerful and impressive sermon, which was listened to with almost breathless attention. The touching reference made to the former scenes of not long ago in connection with this church brought tears to the eyes of some of his audience.

Has the mysterious melting away of \$2,400 belonging to the widow Seth, while in the hands of Messrs Todd and Cahill, been forgotten already? Has it been forgotten that Mr. Todd declined an opportunity offered him to clear his own character of serious charges connected therewith—that he did not give his accusers a chance to formulate their charges in a court of law, but appealed for trial to a Committee of his own Church, who after hearing one side, adjudged Mr. Todd innocent, and intimated that Mr. Cahill was the black sheep? The only reason that can be offered for the judgment of the Moncton Church Committee is furnished by the following precedent:—Two centuries ago, the people of Plymouth, Massachusetts, assailed the anger of the Indians for the murder of their people by hanging a bed-ridden pauper instead of the real criminal, who besides being a saint, had the additional claims on their clemency from being the only expert cordwainer in the place. Hudibras chronicles this case as follows:

That sinners may supply the place Of suffering saints is a plain case. Justice gives sentence many times On one man for another's crimes. Our brethren of New England use Choice malefactors to excuse, And hang the guiltless in their stead. Of whom the churches have less need, As lately 't happened: In a town There liv'd a cobbler, and but one, That out of doctrine could cut use. And mend men's lives, as well as shoes. This precious brother having slain, A time of peace an Indian reign, Not out of malice, but mere zeal, Because he was an infidel, The mighty Tisiputany Sent out his soldiers every day, Complaining sorely of the breach Of league, held forth by brother Patch, Against the articles in force Between both churches, his and ours; For which he crav'd the saint to render Into his hands, or hang the offender: But they maturely having weigh'd, They had no more but him of 't trade, (A man that serv'd them in a double Capacity, to teach and cobble) Resolv'd to spare him; yet to do The Indian Hogman Hogman too. Impartial justice, in his stead, Hang an old weaver that was bed-ridden.

The letter containing \$25 which was mailed at Advocate and which the Postmaster at Parrsboro' denies receiving, referred to in the last two issues of the Post, has not yet turned up. No theory that seems reasonable can fasten the guilt upon either of the two Postmasters; neither of them (even if so disposed) would be stupid enough to abstract a letter when the exposure of the theft would only be a matter of a few days at most, to be followed by all the risks of detection. Besides both of these gentlemen stand high in their respective communities as reputable citizens. For even a man who is conscious of his own innocence, to have the breath of suspicion harbored against him, is a painful matter, and it is to be hoped in the interests of the Postmasters that the matter will soon be cleared up. A correspondent has stated that the mail bag was an hour or more in the wagon of the courier in the yard of Mr. Mahoney. Can it be shown that the bag was tampered with between the Advocate and Parrsboro' Post Offices?

MARITIME UNION.—Our able contemporary, the Advocate, (Newcastle) objects to Union with Nova Scotia, owing to her financial straits, and says:

There is only one union which can be of real practical benefit to the dwellers in the Maritime Provinces, and that is the Federal Union, embracing all the Maritime Provinces.

Worse and worse! We are already over-governed; we want to get rid of so many Legislatures by a Legislative Union, and not increase them by a Federal Union. No doubt P. E. Island would in time come into the fold, but it is idle to postpone the movement till she is ready.

LAURIER ELECTED.—The election yesterday at Quebec East resulted in the return of Laurier by about 100 majority. The contest was bitterly and closely contested, notwithstanding the fact that the constituency is almost entirely English speaking.

More Elections.—An Ottawa despatch says that Hon. Isaac Burpee, of St. John, will resign his seat at once and return for re-election, he being subject to penalties for violation of the Independence of Parliament Act. It is not probable he will be opposed; neither Governor Folley nor Hon. Charles Mr. King, the prospective Liberal Conservative Candidate being in a position to contest next general election to contest.

Workman of Montreal has also resigned, for re-election.

What shall be done with the Award? is now the question. It seems undoubted that it equitably belongs to the Maritime Provinces and to Newfoundland, and ought to be placed to the credit of the Provincial Governments, it will only give them more money to squander and steal. No public work is of equal value and importance to these Provinces to the Bay Verte Canal.

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## That "Eminent Man."

Mr. Edross.—It would seem that an "eminent man" from the city of St. John has taken charge of the Sackville Borden—a graduate from the True Democrat and a gentleman with full faith in his own abilities. The question that first comes to the mind is, Who is the man that proposes to rule the county of Westmorland? What are his antecedents? What distinguished services has he rendered to the race that would give weight to his opinions or force to his logic? Echo answers who!

For nearly three years Sackville was afflicted with a press man from St. John in whose hands the reputation of an most upright citizen was brown paper, if they did not follow the course that was marked out by this Printer's Angel. Not having a character to lose himself, he abused, vilified and maligned just as whim or fancy or passion dictated. Approaches have indicated that a similar affliction was in store for the Sackville again, but worse if possible, as the gentleman, who lent some respectability to the establishment during the first reign of terror has become disgusted with his present company and retired.

I appeal to the honesty and fairness of the men who support the Minister of Marine and ask them what right have the men who stood by Steadman and Palmer in their advocacy of a measure (the wisdom of which has been proved by experience) to be sneered at and ridiculed and abused by this fellow who calls himself an editor? Do the men, who forgot party feelings and rallied around McQueen (when the flat had gone forth that one-third of his supporters should drop him) and work side by side with the men who in previous contests they had opposed because they felt their best interests were at stake, deserve no better treatment?

The Liberal Conservatives are lauded with having no leaders, but they are the leaders? Driven out of the county by the man who made his boast that they should never gain another election. Driven out of the county by the man who opposed railroads—who opposed political economy; and in short driven out of the county by the man who opposes every reform, who name is not associated with any advanced measures except to oppose them, and yet who has the audacity may the impudence to call himself a reformer, and who expects the County of Westmorland to believe him.

Nov. 7. BACK SETTLEMENT. (The above letter was received too late for our last issue.—Ed.)

THE RECTORY, Dorchester, Nov. 27, '77.

To the Editor of CHIGNECTO POST.

Sir,—I noticed, while in Halifax two weeks ago, a paragraph in your paper which informed your readers that the Episcopal Church in the United States in Convention had given liberty to her clergy to use a Service other than the Church's own Liturgy.

As this statement without explanation may mislead those not acquainted with the subject, will you kindly allow me space to explain that the Episcopal Church only adopted what has been permissible in the Mother Church of England throughout the world for several years past, viz., A shortened Service taken from the Prayer Book on days other than Sunday, Christmas Day, Circumcision, Epiphany, Ash Wednesday, Good Friday and Ascension Day.

And, I may add, I have been in the habit of using such "Shortened Form of Morning and Evening Prayer" during the two years I have been the incumbent of Sackville and Dorchester.

By inserting the above you will oblige, Yours, etc., JOHN D. H. BROWN.

Reading for the People.

Scribner's Monthly Magazine occupies a deservedly high position among the literary productions of the day. It treats upon a variety of subjects—literature, art, politics, outdoor sports, stories, essays, reviews, &c. The Editorial department will continue to employ the ablest pens in America, and will include the present admirable summary of English publications. The illustrations, in variety and excellence of design, and in typographical execution, are not excelled at either home or abroad.

We will send a copy of Scribner's for one year to any one who will send us seven new names and eight dollars.

We will send Scribner's and the Post for \$6.00 to any address. St. Nicholas is the champion paper for young people. We will send Scribner's, St. Nicholas and the Post for \$6.00 to any address.

We will send Harper's Magazine, Bazar or Weekly to any address, postpaid, for \$4.25.

Scientific American and Post, for \$2.25.

MEHMET ALI telegraphs from Orhane on Thursday as follows: "We arrived here to-day. The Russians sent one regiment of Infantry and one of cavalry from Vratza against Nevsehis. These were overwhelmed and the cavalry regiment, except six members, were destroyed. We also captured two guns and a number of prisoners."

FRENCH POLITICS.—The new French Ministry met the Senate and Chamber of Deputies on Saturday, and in the latter House immediately announced a defeat. Jules Ferry made a direct vote of confidence motion, which was adopted by 223 against 208.

EXETER REPUBLICAN.—The great Republican party has ruled the United States for sixteen years, last month some of its majority in the House of Representatives, and now it seems it is in a minority in the Senate.

## Tramps and That Sort of Thing.

The golden age and the silver age have given place to the age of tramps. This species have over-run the Maritime Provinces during the past summer, proving themselves quite as indefatigable as the grasshopper pest. The tramp runs the gamut of the social scale from high caste to low caste, and of every degree of qualification and accomplishment from the profligate about his camp and the sturdy beggar who presents himself at the door, to the refined and elegant gentleman of the Alfred Jingle stamp. A gentleman who has turned out to be somewhat of the latter type favored Sackville last week, whose success deserves more than a passing mention. His name is J. L. Davis, and he appeared during the summer in various parts of this Province and Nova Scotia, passing himself off as an amateur artist and litterateur; which he pursued in his leisure hours, though his real business was (according to his own story) an advertising agent of the Fall River Line and other routes of travel. Being uncommonly shrewd, provided with a good deal of money, which he travelled man only could have possessed, a pocket full of passes over railways and steamboat lines in these Provinces as well as in the States, and aided by an unlimited amount of assurance, he easily passed for what he was, and he succeeded in establishing a literary reputation as the author of an article that appeared in Harper's Magazine some months ago on P. E. Island, and of an article that appeared a year ago in the same paper on the Bermudas, and professed to be occupied during the summer sketching and writing for Harpers.

Presuming on a reputation thus established, he appeared in Sackville on Thursday afternoon last, and operated here until Saturday when he took the train for Halifax, with something like \$14 or \$15 Sackville money he had collected for advertisements to be inserted in a publication, the Railway Gazette, which he as agent of Fall River, I. C. R. W. & A. Ry. was selling in Sackville, and was asked by the train for Halifax, with something like \$14 or \$15 Sackville money he had collected for advertisements to be inserted in a publication, the Railway Gazette, which he as agent of Fall River, I. C. R. W. & A. Ry. was selling in Sackville, and was asked by the train for Halifax, with something like \$14 or \$15 Sackville money he had collected for advertisements to be inserted in a publication, the Railway Gazette, which he as agent of Fall River, I. C. R. W. & A. 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